

bia Drug Co., Savannah, Ga.," remaining in the original unbroken packages at Columbia, S. C., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 27, 1918, by the Columbia Drug Co., Savannah, Ga., and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of South Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture composed essentially of oil of sandalwood, balsam of copaiba, turpentine, ethyl nitrite, gum acacia, alcohol, and water, and flavored with lavender.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the following words, declared, marked, printed, branded, and labeled in and upon the bottles, labels, cartons, and packages containing the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the same, "Columbia Short Stop for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Running Range, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder * * * Continue taking several days after discharge stops * * *," were misleading, false, and fraudulent, and were made by the Columbia Drug Co., aforesaid, knowingly and in wanton disregard of the truth or falsity of the said statements and claims and with intent to deceive the purchasers of said product.

On June 21, 1920, no claim or appearance having been made, and the matter having come on to be heard by the court and a jury, after the submission of testimony on behalf of the Government, a verdict was returned by the jury finding the product misbranded as alleged. Thereupon, on motion of the United States attorney, a default decree of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8963. Misbranding of white hominy feed. U. S. * * * v. National Oats Co., a Corporation.
Plea of guilty. Fine, \$10 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11428. I. S. No. 10677-r.)

On December 1, 1919, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the National Oats Co., a corporation, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant company, on or about August 10, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Iowa into the State of Indiana, of a certain consignment, invoiced as "White Hominy Feed," which was misbranded. The sacks containing the article bore no statement of the quantity of the contents.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents thereof was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 7, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$10 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8964. Misbranding of canned corn. U. S. * * * v. Vinton Canning Co., a Corporation.
Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 11792. I. S. Nos. 2247-r, 2248-r, 2365-r, 2366-r.)

On May 13, 1920, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against the Vinton Canning Co., a corporation, Vinton, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendant company, on or about December 19, 1918, and November 4, 1918, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended, from the State of Iowa into the States of California and Oregon, of quantities of canned corn which was misbranded. A portion of the product involved in the consignment of December 19 was labeled in part, "Manco Brand Net contents

1 Lb. 4 Oz. Sugar Corn," and the remainder, "Tropic Brand Net contents 1 Lb. 4 Oz. Sweet Corn." A portion of the product involved in the consignment of November 4 was labeled in part, "Meco Brand Corn, Net Contents 1 pound 4 ounces," and the remainder, "Grocers Club Sugar Corn Packed by Vinton Canning Co., Vinton, Iowa. Net Weight 1 Lb. 4 Oz."

Examination of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that 36 cans of the Manco Brand averaged 1 pound and 3.55 ounces, 36 cans of the Tropic Brand, 1 pound and 3.35 ounces, 8 cans of the Meco Brand, 1 pound and 3.66 ounces, and 8 cans of the Grocers' Club Brand, 1 pound and 3.74 ounces.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the information for the reason that the statement, to wit, "Net Contents 1 Lb. 4 Oz.," borne on the cans containing the article, regarding it, was false and misleading, and the article was labeled so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser in that it represented that each of said cans contained 1 pound 4 ounces net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, each of said cans did not contain 1 pound 4 ounces net of the article, but did contain a less amount. Misbranding of the article was alleged for the further reason that it was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package.

On October 7, 1920, the defendant company entered a plea of guilty, and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8965. Adulteration of vinegar. U. S. * * * v. Cornelius W. Davis (C. W. Davis & Son).
Plea of guilty to counts 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, and 34 of the information, charging adulteration. Fine, \$300. Nolle prosequi entered as to remaining counts. (F. & D. No. 12306. I. S. Nos. 15382-r, 15383-r, 15384-r, 15398-r, 15399-r, 15400-r, 15426-r, 15428-r, 15429-r, 15430-r, 15431-r, 15432-r.)

On December 9, 1920, the United States attorney for the District of Columbia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the Police Court of said District an information in 35 counts against Cornelius W. Davis, trading as C. W. Davis & Son, Washington, D. C., alleging that the said defendant did offer for sale and did sell, at the District of Columbia, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on January 20 and January 27, 1919, September 6, November 13, and August 6, 1918, November 1, 1919, September 28, 1918, March 7, March 22, and December 2, 1919, September 4 and May 22, 1918, respectively, quantities of vinegar which was adulterated. The sales made on the 6 dates first mentioned involved a product labeled in part, "Analoostan Brand Distilled Table Vinegar * * * Guaranteed by C. W. Davis * * * Bottled by C. W. Davis & Son 801 G. St., S. W. Washington, D. C." The sales made on the 3 dates next mentioned involved a product labeled in part, "Analoostan Brand High Grade Distilled White Vinegar * * * Bottled by C. W. Davis & Son." The sales made on the 2 dates next mentioned involved a product labeled in part, "Pure Cider Vinegar made from the juice of fresh apples C. W. Davis & Son." The sale made on the last-mentioned date involved a product labeled in part, "Pure White Vinegar Made from Grain C. W. Davis & Son."

Analyses of samples by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the Distilled Table Vinegar consisted of dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar colored with caramel, and that it contained excessive added water; that the Distilled White Vinegar was diluted with excessive water and was deficient in acid strength; that the Pure Cider Vinegar consisted of distilled vinegar or dilute acetic acid colored with caramel, with little, if any, cider vinegar present; and that the Pure White Vinegar was dilute acetic acid or distilled vinegar, diluted with excessive water and deficient in acid strength.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the information for the reason that substances, to wit, distilled vinegar and added water, or, in the products